

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,  
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the country, and, with the exception of half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, interesting, and diversified, and highly popular—describing many household topics. In this and other states, the United States given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

THREE \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies sent to the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Soclettes Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBROOK LODGE, NO. 33, N. E. O. P.; John Albin, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; Alex. McCleish, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, NO. II, R. K. of P.; Albert C. Chubbeller, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Butts, Keeper of Records and Seal; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION, NO. 8, U. R. K. of P.; Sir Knight Captain Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

## Local Matters.

### Broadway Residence Entered.

Mr. Sidney B. Gladding went to the Island Park Thursday evening and the trip cost him more than the car fare out and back. During his absence his residence at 517 Broadway on the corner of Vernon avenue was entered and considerable property of more or less value was taken.

Mr. Gladding's family is away and he has been keeping house. Thursday evening he took the six o'clock electric for the Island Park returning about 11:30. When he entered the house on his return he found everything disturbed. Evidence of an intruder was plain. The police were notified and when an estimate of the loss was made it was found that there were missing a valuable watch, a suit of clothes, a set of after dinner coffee spoons and four bottles of liquor. Some of the liquor had also been drunk. Other articles of value had either been overlooked or discarded. Valuable silver was left as well as considerable sums of money in the pockets of Mr. Gladding's clothes. Stick pins of various kinds were removed from the clothing and thrown on the floor.

The break was a most peculiar one and was clearly the work of an amateur, as is evidenced by the choice of articles taken. The police have no good idea of the identity of the operator and he will probably be in custody shortly.

In the opinion of the police there is no connection between this affair and the recent robbery of the British Embassy. The latter case was as clearly the work of a professional as the former is of an amateur. An arrest in the Embassy case will be made soon.

### Carelessness.

Tuesday evening about 7:30 John Mahan, a messenger boy, was riding through Washington square on his wheel at an ordinary rate of speed and proceeded up the square toward Touro street. In the opposite direction came a runaway, driven by a colored calman, at a rapid speed, and the driver was unable to check the horse before the wheel of the vehicle had struck the boy. He was thrown violently to the ground and when picked up was unconscious and remained in that condition for a long time. The boy was cut about the head and shoulders and his body badly bruised. He was removed to his home on Warner street. By-standers were much incensed at the carelessness of the driver.

### Election of Officers.

Men's League, First Presbyterian Church. The Men's League of the First Presbyterian Church has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months:

President—James McLean.  
Vice President—John Mason.  
Secretary—Warren B. Sheldon.  
Treasurer—Alexander Niles.

Democratic City Committee. The Democratic City Committee organized Thursday evening and elected the following officers:

Chairman—L. Shanteler.  
Secretary—J. Frank Abro.  
Treasurer—J. Joseph M. Martin.

A whitehead torpedo was fired from the bow of the submarine boat Holland, attached to the Torpedo Station. It was a surface shot and was very satisfactory to the officer in charge.

The regular meeting of the school committee, its first after the summer recess, was held Monday evening. Mr. Herbert W. Lull, the new superintendent, was present and was greeted by the members of the committee. After the reading of the minutes of several previous meetings, the superintendent's report was called for. Mr. Lull stated that his service of but a few days could give little value to his first report. He stated that the various schools were crowded, the attendance for the first week being as follows: Rogers High School, 223; Calvert, 323; Carey, 301; Clarke Street, 120; Coddington, 512; Coggeshall, 322; Cranston Avenue, 201; Edward Street, 61; Farewell Street, 60; Lenthal, 348; Parish, 26; Potter, 170; Willow Street, 122; Total, 2,911. The total attendance is an increase of 126 over last year.

The committee on teachers recommended the election of Miss Saunders as assistant in the Coddington school at a salary of \$333 and it was so voted. Under suspension of the rules it was voted to purchase 40 copies of the Packard Common Arithmetic and 12 copies of Commercial Law for the Industrial School. A new substitute History for the use of the High School was also recommended, but under the rules was also allowed to go over until the next meeting.

The question of an increase in salary for certain of the janitors brought up a discussion, and it was finally decided to vote on each one separately. The janitors elected were as follows: Rogers High, Henry P. Williams, \$500; Coddington, Arnold H. James, \$650; Lenthal, Stephen Hudson, \$575; Carey, William Gash, \$575; Clarke street, Frank P. Gomes, \$600; Cranston Avenue, Frank P. King, \$500; Calvert, Alphonso Barker, \$575; Coggeshall, Henry M. Young, \$550; Potter and Willow street, John W. Bacheller, \$600; Farewell and Edward street, Daniel J. Ayler, \$800; Parish, Catherine Casey, \$40; Townsend Industrial, John H. Bennett, \$600; Johnson Tracey, \$800.

From the committee on buildings a report was received regarding the boundary between the Industrial school and the new city hall. The committee recommended that the buid be cut down and that in the passage way a granite walk be constructed, the expense to be \$500, which sum the city council should be asked to appropriate. After some discussion the report was adopted.

The question of supplying free text books for out of town scholars who pay tuition fees was discussed and was finally referred to the committee on text books. The general opinion seemed to be that the non resident pupils were not entitled to the use of the city's text books.

### School Committee.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Ives Gammell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell, to Mr. Thomas Shaw Safe, of London, England, took place at Emmanuel Church, Wednesday at noon. The civil wedding occurred on Tuesday at the bride's summer residence, "Ocean Lawn," on the Cliffs, being performed by Hon. Justice John T. Blodgett, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and was witnessed by relatives of the bride only.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday Mr. W. T. Rutherford, organist of Emmanuel Church, began a musical recital, which was continued for an hour while the guests were arriving at the church, and at noon, the appointed hour for the wedding, the bridal march from Lohengrin was played, announcing the arrival of the bridal party. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. R. I. Gammell, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Virginia Gammell, a niece of the bride, and the groomsman, Mr. William Gammell, Jr., a nephew. The ushers were Messrs. Grafton Cushing, E. Gray Griswold, J. Neilson Howard, George Griswold, and Messrs. D. Berkeley Updike and Dennis R. Shad, of Boston.

At the chancel the bride was met by the groom and his best man, Mr. W. G. Max-Muller, secretary of the British Embassy, and was given away by her brother, Rev. E. H. Porter, rector of the church, officiated.

At the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march the bridal party marched from the chancel to their carriages and were driven to the residence of Mr. R. I. Gammell, the bride's brother, where a wedding breakfast was served to a small party. The bride was gowned in a handsome Rouff's Parisian gown of white satin embroidered with silver and pearls and wore a veil of rich point lace with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried an ivory-covered prayer book.

The bride's only ornament was a diamond circle, the gift of the groom. The maid of honor was dressed in white muslin over pink and wore a large picture hat decorated with pink roses carrying a large bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The groom, best man, groomsman and ushers were white carnations and lilies of the valley, with small bows of white satin ribbon.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Safe left for a wedding trip and after several weeks will return here for a visit to "Ocean Lawn" before their departure for England, their future home.

The presents to the bride were numerous and costly and came from all parts of the world. The decorations of the church were by Hodgson and the choicest plants and floral devices were used. The reredos and altar were beautifully arranged with flowers—in fact, the floral decorations at the church were the handsomest ever seen in Newport at a wedding. While the wedding festivities were being enjoyed by a large number, a crowd of boys and girls, some among the number not often given such a treat, were enjoying an outing at Island Park, through the kindness of Miss Gammell. The party consisted of messenger boys, newsboys and some sixty boys and girls, under the ages of fourteen. Special cars were chartered, and on their arrival at the Park specially prepared meal was waiting for them, and was thoroughly enjoyed.

Then came the merry-go-rounds, candy, soda, games, and a photograph taken of the party. At night came on the special car was in waiting to bring the merry party back to the city, and they journeyed to their homes singing and expressing the happiness that had been theirs that day through the thoughtfulness of one so good and kind.

### Gilmore-Sears.

Wednesday noon occurred the marriage of Mrs. Lydia E. Sears and Lieutenant Commander G. Fernando P. Gilmore, of the U. S. Navy. The ceremony took place at the cottage of the bride in Jamestown and was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends, Rev. F. F. Emerson, of Providence, officiating. The bride was given away by her son, Mr. Bertram Sears, of New York, and Commander L. C. Logan, U. S. N., of the War College class, performed the duties of best man.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served and later Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore started on a wedding tour. The gifts were most abundant and beautiful. Wadley & Smythe, of this city, had charge of the house decoration, which were magnificent.

### Mrs. James Norton.

Mrs. Mary Norton, of Providence, was thrown from an electric car in that city Wednesday evening and sustained injuries from which she died Thursday morning. When the accident occurred she was on her way to attend the theatre and was accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Rose Sullivan and Miss Nellie Connolly of this city. Mrs. Norton was the widow of James Norton, of the firm of Gelb & Norton, carvers, and formerly lived in this city.

A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Achilles Stevens, on Bay View avenue, Monday, when Miss Gertrude Stevens and Mr. W. Child were united in matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Beardman, pastor of the First Baptist Church and was witnessed by

### September Weddings.

#### Safe-Gammell.

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#### Grinnell-Hamilton.

Miss Zetta Hamilton was united in marriage Monday evening to Mr. George H. Grinnell, at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage. The bride was dressed in white organdy.

A reception followed at the home of the groom's parents, where many useful and ornamental gifts were shown to those present.

the relatives of the contracting parties. A wedding breakfast was served and later the couple left for a short wedding tour.

#### City Mission Sabbath School.

#### Sham Battle.

We want to acknowledge the many favors we have received the past year from our friends and partners, which has enabled us to make the school a success. The attendance during the summer has been larger than usual but we still require help from our friends to enable us to continue the work, during the cold bleak winter days which will soon be upon us. Recently we have received from the West, 150 books as gifts to the children, which was much appreciated. One of the chief interests of the school is the sweet singing of the children from Gospel Hymns, which they much enjoy, even the babies of two years joining in with much spirit. Many adults are attracted to the school, and after coming once, continue to be present, assisting by their presence, and participation in the Scripture texts, in which every child is expected to take part in the exercise, thus memorizing for their future benefit the beautiful words of the Master. Good reading is furnished the children every Sabbath, and each child has a paper to take home.

Besides this parents are glad to receive something for their own special reading, which is freely given them. During the winter months the attendance is much larger, oftentimes numbering over 100 in attendance. Any donation given will be gratefully received, heading the Scriptural injunction, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Address D. B. Fitts, Box 97.

We like to think of the grand possibilities in these children if their characters are shaped by the Word of God. Donations past year were \$105; expenses \$125. M. E. D.

### Mrs. Peckham's Picnic.

A picnic was held on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Timothy Peckham, on Walnut street, and a very enjoyable day was spent. A dinner was served on the grounds from twelve to two o'clock and many availed themselves of the opportunity of being present and all enjoyed the spread, which had been prepared by Mrs. Peckham and friends. As night drew near and the guests still were wout to leave Mrs. Peckham invited all to tea, and plenty of fun and out-door amusement were on the programme. The tables were set on the ground under the arbor, pear and quince trees, which were heavily laden with fruit, just ripe enough for one to pluck and eat, and it might be safe to say that the supply of fruit was somewhat reduced when all had left the grounds. A large party enjoyed the course dinner which had been arranged and which was served in such a pleasing manner. Both the old and young turned out in large numbers, the day being perfect for such an outing.

Those who assisted Mrs. Peckham were her daughter, Mrs. John Sleeper, Mrs. Rowland S. Langley, Mrs. Otis D. Sleeper, Mrs. Nichols White and Mrs. John Blair, and these ladies deserve much praise for the pleasant time afforded all present.

### Gavel Presented.

The gavel described in the Mercury of last week was presented to Putnam Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., with appropriate ceremonies. R. W. Robert S. Franklin, who was delegated to make the presentation in behalf of St. John's Lodge of this city, was not at Putnam by the grand officers and was driven out to South Woodstock where the lodge room is located. He was cordially received and hospitably entertained.

There were present, besides the members of the lodge, John O. Rowland, grand master; John M. Barlow, grand secretary; and E. G. Wright, district deputy. A collation was served, after which Mr. Franklin made the presentation speech, to which Arthur E. Friesell, master of Putnam Lodge, responded in a speech of acceptance in which he expressed his pleasure at the gift and his appreciation of the fraternal feeling of St. John's Lodge.

Putnam Lodge was chartered in 1801 and has in its possession many valuable relics, many dating back to the Revolutionary period. The addition of St. John's gavel to this collection was very pleasing to the members of the lodge. The company also use bituminous coal.

Mr. William P. Sheffield, Jr., then discussed the legal aspect of the case, after which the hearing adjourned, the board going into executive session.

The September meeting of the New-

port Convocation will be held in St.

Matthew's Church, Jamestown, on

Wednesday, September 18th. The ser-

vices will be as follows: 11:30 a.m.,

sermon and Holy Communion; preach-

er to be announced later; 1 p. m., lunch-

eon at St. Matthew's rectory; 2 p. m.,

business meeting.

Annual Field Day.

Thursday, the butchers and grocers celebrated their annual field day at Island Park. About 450 persons attended and had a most enjoyable outing. Eight special cars were required to convey the crowd. Dinner was served shortly after 1 o'clock by Proprietor Negus. After this was over the different games were then in order and afforded plenty of amusement for one and all.

The Newport band was in attendance and rendered a very enjoyable programme of music. As the people were boarding the cars to return home at night the band played, "Auld Lang Syne" and "18th Regiment March."

### Explosion.

A dynamite explosion occurred in the boiler and engine house, facing West Marlboro street, Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock. Dunn, the junkman, had purchased some iron from the Water Works Company and desired to break it up before carrying it away, and it was decided to try a little dynamite on one large piece that could not be broken by the hammer. It was tried and the result was more than what was desired. Most all the windows were more or less damaged, and the glass flew in all directions. No one was injured. The loss will be quite a small sum.

Sunday, September 9th, was the second anniversary of the destruction of the Ocean House fire. About 220 the fire alarm was rung in from box 53 and was followed by three alarms and police call 121, and the news spread rapidly throughout the city that the Ocean House was a mass of flames. Every-

thing possible was done by the fire department, but all to no purpose, the building being totally destroyed.

The Hawk is about the same tonnage

and rig as the Norma.



## Beauty of the Summer Gowns at NEWPORT

There Are But Few Novelties in the Way of Materials, but the Costumes Were Never Handsomer Than Now.

YOUR BODIES ARE TEMPLES

You believe that statement. But you only realize in part the obligations implied by it. Do you keep that temple of the body clean? If not, the defilement attaches to every service of the temple. Disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, affects the mind as well as the body. The dull mind stupefied by poisonous gasses, enters on its service without desire, and accomplishes it without delight. A healthy body and a clear mind result from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes the clogging and poisonous impurities from the stomach, stimulates the flow of the juices necessary to digestion and increases the blood supply in quality and quantity. The "Discovery" is strictly a temperance medicine and contains no alcohol or whisky, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

"I had suffered from indigestion and only those who have suffered from it know what it really is," writes Mrs. M. J. Fagan, of 1612 New Gloucester Street, Springfield, and has severe attacks of indigestion and diarrhea with cold hands and feet; everything I ate distressed me, bowels were constipated and I was growing very thin and nervous. I cannot half express the bad feelings I had when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I began to feel better with the first bottle and kept on improving. Now I am so greatly improved in health my friends often speak of it."

## Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

## Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,  
196 Thames Street,  
NEWPORT, R. I.Artistic Beauty  
and Permanence  
are the desirable qualities combined in our  
"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them. Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

F. H. CHILD,  
212 THAMES STREET.

## J. D. JOHNSTON,

## Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Joining, Mason, Tin and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

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3-11

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Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Cutting, Edge Gilding, Gift Lettering, Matching Perfecting and Paper Cutting. H. M. COOMBS &amp; CO., Binders to the State.

## HAVING PURCHASED THE

## Shop and Good Will

—OR—

Mr. Lewis Skinner,  
ON FERRY WHARF.

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall enter on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

## ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

## JOBMING

promptly attended to at either place.

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## WATER.

All PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

W. M. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

## GOLDBECK'S

## Diastatic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large proportion of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starch food converting it into digestible sugar, which form it is easily absorbed, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Diabetia, due to organic disease or Infirmity, Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Infantile Feeding, etc.

To Nursing Mothers a wonderfully increasing and stimulating addition to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

Insomniæ, a wonderfully increasing and stimulating addition to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

Diseases—A wineglassful with each meal on an empty stomach, at my leisure, will cure the disease. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,

18 and 20 Kinder's Wharf,  
Newport, R. I.

SAYS, the steels and bones that have so long agitated the dress reformers, are at last going out. The girls we see at Newport to-day have discarded all of them save a small girdle, and the result is a willowy form that has an ease of motion unknown for many years. The dress reformers were right; the girl without stays is better than the girl with them. The garments of the day are no longer tight fitting at the waist line, but have a soft and not too clinging outline, back and front.

But the lack of stays has not in the least changed the beauty of the sum-

mer expensive and more elegant than the above, crepon is in great favor. You would find it useful for more dressy occasions. It is almost as silky as crepe de chine, and is, indeed, mixed with silk. One of the prettiest varieties is Messaline crepon, soft, light and glossy. It is not exclusively a plain tissue; it is sometimes brocaded in wavy lines, intersected leaves or small dots. These wool and silk brocaded crepons are charming, in new shades of color; they make up pretty summer dresses, soft, cool and elegant, lighter and quite as dressy as silk ones. Silk crepon is too fine and delicate a texture for any but a ball dress, but it is exquisite for chemisettes and plaited plastrons.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's whisky parties afford an excellent opportunity for the study of the most charming class of the summer gowns. The one that comes between the elaborate evening affair and the plainer ones of the afternoon. And, by the way, whisky is one of the popular forms of amusement at Newport this season—one that has taken the place of dancing and dinners of past seasons. There is a whisky teacher, for even the fashionable folks are not above a little learning, and whisky parties have been arranged for three evenings each week.

Of the materials that one sees at these parties the new summer silks predominate. Their patterns are in imitation of the lovely embroidery designs so fashionable this year. Some have arabesque patterns in black over a light red, amethyst, turquoise, silver-gray or creamy white ground. The pattern is edged with a fine outline in relief which simulates silk cord; others are brocaded with tiny spots, and a running pattern of flourishes, leaves or berries, all in cambric shades of one color, the spots being lighter and the running pattern darker than the ground of the material. This is very effective in pearl-gray, coral-pink, lavender-blue, and so on. Others again have patterns of leaves or of well-defined blossoms, such as chintz-asters, tulips, marigolds,

mer gowns. The materials that are being worn were never handsomer, though there are probably fewer real novelties than for several years past, but there are many old reliables in new designs that make exceptionally attractive gowns for practically all purposes. Especially is this true of the lighter materials for evening gowns, and those that one meets with on the evening promenades. Of these some of the new delaines seem to be in favor, judging by the number of gowns made of them that are to be seen.

"Tulle delaine" is one of the most practical, making up very neat, becoming costumes. It is to be had in a few shades only, four shades of gray, from light to dark, and three shades of beige from sand to wood color; a grayish-blue and a bluish-mauve complete the series.

Mohair is a very fashionable and appropriate material for walking costumes, either tailor-made or not. It has the advantage of being more or less dressy, according to its shade of color, and is manufactured in almost every variety of shade. Beside gray and beige tints it appears in both dark and light blues, dull and brilliant reds, slate, aubergine, havanah, terra cotta, russet and lemon, cream and chalk-white.

One of the latest modifications of mohair is "pique mohair," speckled with tiny dots, red, mauve, blue or black, over a white ground, or white over a blue or black ground. Another style is a mixed texture of two shades of color; another again is a very small check in soft colors, such as light beige

anemones or pansies, outlined with an edging closely resembling chain-stitch. Besides these patterns, which stand out in relief, there is often a sort of camouflaged pattern running in between.

But I cannot resist the temptation of describing two or three of the charming summer evening gowns just for the sake of illustrations.

One in a pink and white mouseline was particularly charming. It was trimmed with narrow valenciennes lace on both skirt and bodice. The skirt was tucked all the way around from the low bust line to just below the hips, then spreading in great fullness, with eight narrow ruffles edged with lace on each side, and the lace at the bottom in front and back. The bodice had a chemisette of lace with a puffing of mouseline across the bust. A finish of white chiffon and yellowish lace folded around the shoulders in fichu effect. The sleeves were puffed at the top.

A second was of flowered muslin. Of this the skirt was plaited and opened fully around the foot. The bodice had a high stock and rounded yoke of tucked muslin, with a fichu of ivory chiffon and lace, the stole ends caught into the waist with straps of ribbon and fastened with three brilliant buttons.

A third had a princess effect and was made with a low-pointed decolleté and plaited sash across the shoulders, with a full lace blouse to finish. It was fastened at the side with a large buckle.

SARAH DAVIDSON.

They are all alike. Jack—She is a new woman, isn't she?

Tom—Oh, I don't know. She shuns her eyes when being kissed, just the same as the others do.—Town Topics.

Intricacies of Girlish Friendships.

"What brought on this dreadful coldness between you and Viola, Lillian?"

"Why, you see, Bertha, she told me a lot of awfully mean things you said about me!"—Detroit Free Press.

## A Sure Way.

Mamma, Bob, dearest, I entreated you for a half hour today that he would buy you a pony, but I cannot move him.

Bob (indignant). Why didn't you wait, then? Couldn't you do that much for me?

Just What They Wanted.

Mamma (to applicant for position of nursemaid). Why were you discharged from your last position?

Applicant. Because I sometimes forgot to wash the children, ma'am.

Chorus of Children. Oh, mamma, please engage her!

## Good Cookery

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## HINTS FOR THE SICK ROOM.

By Louis Rose.

We none of us wish to be sick, but unhappily our destiny in this direction cannot rule daily events. Accepting the inevitable, let me suggest some hints that will be worthy of preserving against a time of need. In general the sickroom should be lighted, most cheerful and be ventilated in the house, as pure air in the sickroom is of the utmost importance, but of course anything like a "chill" should be avoided, and it is not well to allow draught, or current of air to pass directly over the bed of the patient. A good way to secure a supply of fresh air is to get a board five or six inches wide, and as long as the width of the window; raise the lower sash, place the board under it, and the fresh air will find its way in between the sash by an upward current. Absolute cleanliness should be observed and no vessels that have been used or dishes with bits of food upon them allowed to remain in the room. If, as is often the case, the room has a "stuffy" disagreeable odor in the morning, put a spoonful of ground coffee into a saucer, and in the center place a very small piece of camphor-gum, and touch a match to it, as it burns keep pushing the coffee into it until the air is sweet and pure; it is wonderfully refreshing for both nurse and patient.

## BEER TEA.

Cut one pound of best lean steak in small pieces, place in a glass fruit jar, cover lightly, and set in a pot of cold water; heat gradually to boil, and continue this steadily three or four hours, or until the meat is like white eggs and the juice thoroughly extracted; season with very little salt and strain through a wire strainer. Serve either warm or cold.

To prevent the jar from toppling over the string ground the top part and hang over stick laid across the top of the pot. When done set the kettle off the stove and let cool before removing the jar, and in this way prevent breakage.

Or, when beef tea is wanted for immediate use, place in a common pint bowl (yellow ware), add a very little cold water, cover with a saucer, and place in a moderate oven; if in danger of burning add a little more water, and when done strain as before. Remove every bit of grease by rinsing clean white wrapping paper quickly over the pot, using several pieces until entirely clear.

## RICE JELLY.

Mix one heaping tablespoonful of rice flour with cold water until it is a smooth paste, add a scant pint of boiling water, sweeten with long sugar; boil until quite clear. If the jelly is intended for a patient with summer complaint, stir with a stick of cinnamon; if for one with fever, flavor with lemon juice, and mold. Rice water is made in the same manner by using twice the quantity of boiling water.

## MUTTON TEA.

Take a pound of juicy, lean mutton and mince it. Put it with its juice into an earthen vessel containing a pint of tepid water and let the whole stand for one hour. Slowly heat to boiling point and let boil for three minutes. Strain the liquid through a colander, and stir in a little salt. If preferred a little pepper or allspice may be added.

## OATMEAL GRUEL.

Put two heaping tablespoonfuls of oatmeal in one quart of cold water, stir until it commences to boil, then cook one hour, stirring occasionally to prevent scorching; season with salt, sugar and any spice desired. For infants and very sick patients it must be strained, and not salted.

## BEEF TEA SOUP.

Heat one pint of beef tea (made as above) quite hot, add a teacupful of the best cream, well heated, into which the yolk of an egg has been previously stirred, mix carefully together and season slightly and serve.

## OATMEAL BLANC MANGE.

A delicious blanc mange is made by stirring two heaping tablespoonfuls of oatmeal into a little cold water, then stir into a quart of boiling milk, flavor and pour into molds to cool, when cream or jelly may be eaten with it.

## CHICKEN BROTH.

Take the first and second joints of a chicken and boil in one quart of water till very tender, then strain and season.

## FOR YOUR SCRAP-BOOK.

Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

## JELLY WITH ORANGES.

Take one quart of any clear yellow jelly, six oranges, a little syrup, preserved cherries and preserved angelica. Peel the oranges and divide them into quarters, taking off all the white. Coat a plain mould with the jelly, then lay in the oranges, each piece dipped in clear syrup, putting the angelica, cut into leaves, in the corners of the mould, and the cherries around the top and bottom and between the pieces of orange. Fill up with jelly and set on ice.

## VEAL CURRY.

Cut two pounds of lean veal in pieces, place in a pan with a piece of butter the size of an egg and fry to a nice brown. Then add a large tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of curried powder and salt and pepper to taste. When well mixed add a pint of hot water and boil for about twenty minutes skimming off all fat. Serve with rice croquettes.

## SOUR CREAM DRESSING.

Put a cupful of thick, sour cream in a bowl and let it remain for ten minutes. Beat to a stiff, white foam and add one teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne, the juice of a small lemon, two or three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and beat for two or three minutes. This is an excellent vegetable dressing.

## SHREDDED POTATOES.

Wash and pare the potatoes and cut into one-eighth inch slices, and these slices into one-eighth inch strips. Soak for an hour in cold water, drain and dry thoroughly between towels, fry in deep fat, drain on brown paper, sprinkle with salt and serve in hot, platter, or as garnish for fish.

## HOMINY CROQUETTES.

Mix together two cupfuls of cold boiled hominy, two eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt and a teaspoonful of flour; fry in small spoonfuls in hot fat. Serve with maple syrup, honey or melted sugar.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

She Got Him.

The first man who made a declaration of love to me said that if I did not marry him he would shoot himself before my very eyes.

"Good heavens! the man must have been crazy. Why did you not have a watch put over him?"

"I did. I married him."

INSURANCE  
NoticeAGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,  
MERCHANTS BANK.THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES have been represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Hargley, deceased, having been transferred to the police and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transcripts and enclosures can be made:

Fireman's Fund, San Francisco,  
Fireman's Fund Co. of London,  
Finsbury Fire Co. of Manchester,  
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh,  
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those above represented by me, enable me to write for my account desired, at the lowest rates and to high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity available.

**The Mercury.**

JOHN P. KANBORN, Editorial Manager.

Saturday, September 15, 1900.

IF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WARN HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME BECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID OF IT.—HON. WILFRED JENNINGS BRYAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN., SEPT. 14, 1892.

Twist the figures as they may, the Democratic leaders can find little to encourage them in the returns from Maine and Vermont.

It has been clearly proven that the only thing that encourages the Filipinos to continue their guerrilla warfare is the hope that the Democratic party may be successful at the November election. Documents have been discovered wherein is contained advice to the insurgents to hold out until November. If it is not treason for such advice to be sent by American citizens, it certainly has a close resemblance to it.

Unless rain comes soon many localities in this part of the country will be in a precarious condition. Not only is the water famine threatening health and comfort in many places, but to these is added the danger from fire. The water supply is inadequate to cope with a serious conflagration in the country villages and even in the cities there is considerable apprehension. Forest fires are threatening many Massachusetts communities and only rain will impede their rapid progress.

The disastrous West Indian hurricane turned out to be a dry storm when it reached New England, but, although its fury was greatly diminished when it touched this section of the country, damages by wind have been reported from many cities. The vicinity of Boston and the surrounding water ways seem to have been the heaviest sufferers, many yachts being severely damaged by the fury of the gale. Nevertheless the people of New England have reason to be deeply thankful that they did not encounter the storm in its worst aspect.

The destructive fire at Narragansett Pier this week will be a terrible blow to that resort, and one that will be hard to recover from. The Casino had never been a profitable investment and the chances are that it will not be rebuilt. The season at the Pier has not been a good one and many of the business men there were feeling disengaged before the fire came to cap the climax. It is doubtful if all the buildings will be rebuilt, but just how much effect the fire will have upon the future of the Pier remains to be seen.

It was difficult for American citizens to believe that United States soldiers took part in the looting of Tien Tsin and now their minds are relieved by the reports of the officers, which completely exonerate the fighting men of this country from the charges brought against the allied soldiers. The American forces have ever been to the front when there was fighting to be done and their discipline and dash have been admired by foreign officers. Their good name cannot be tarnished by sensational reports sent from the region where such unsettled conditions exist.

**Two Classes of Humanity.**

A great calamity of any description tends to bring out whatever is in a man. Not only is the self-sacrificing charity of the truly great brought forth, but all that is meanest and most despicable in the lowest classes of human beings is allowed to come to the surface in times when the power that subjugates the inhuman instincts of these vandals is temporarily removed. These facts were clearly illustrated by the holocaust in New York a few weeks ago when the captains and crews of the harbor tugs allowed their greed for gain to lead them into deeds that made humanity shudder. No less clearly has been illustrated during the terrible devastation of Galveston, Texas, by storm during the past week. While the national government and private individuals all over the country were hurrying clothing and provisions to the succor of their distressed countrymen in the South, the scum of humanity from the neighboring cities was also hurrying thither intent on rapine and plunder.

The cellars and dives of the stricken city sent forth their hideous spawn to prey upon their suffering fellow creatures. Living and dead were despoiled and maltreated. Nor was the vandalism confined to the outposts of the city alone. As the relief trains, loaded with the gifts of generous and true-hearted men and women, approached the city, they were boarded by swarms of tramps and vagrants intent on reaching the city where they might share in the distribution of relief rations and take part in plundering the living and dead. The vandals quickly assumed such a dangerous aspect that the state militia was ordered out to protect the Christian workers in their blessed task of relief, and the vandals and ghouls were driven back to their haunts of darkness.

That such a hideous mockery of humanity exists is difficult to believe, yet there can be no doubt of the truth of

the statements. But a glance at the other side of the picture restores one's faith in human nature. When the first hint of the terrible destruction reached the outside world, assistance in the shape of money, food and clothing was immediately forthcoming. Miss Helen Gould, the idol of the army, was among the first to respond. The Red Cross Society at once volunteered its services. Wealthy men and women vied with those of moderate means in their haste to contribute aid to their suffering brethren. As the indications are to the effect that relief will be needed for some time yet, the work is being systematized and the opportunity of giving will be extended to the many as well as to the few. This side of the picture is pleasant to look upon.

**Father to Son.**

MY DEAR BOY.—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of Mr. McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth have brought us to a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a plan at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many more to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First.—The better state of feeling between the North and the South. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the Civil War. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that North and South should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the Northern and Southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation North and South, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Pugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the Union soldier and the sons of the Confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of the North and the South came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the Union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second.—The expansion of American territory. It has been going on for a hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on forty-seven eggs and told his mother that he did so because he wanted to see the blanched old thing spread herself. To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think that the best thing that the whole world can do is to settle down quietly and be United States. I have a profound pity for anybody on the earth who does not live under the protecting folds of the star-spangled banner. Every drop of your father's blood is American, and it glories with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessing to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea has been that the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gentlemen are the best in the world, that American warships are unequalled, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people.

Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming of the Kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and be American.

Do not vote to "Swap Horseshoes While We Are Crossing Streams." Vote to keep in the helm the man whose steady brain, joyful heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory.

YOUR FATHER.

Mr. John Jaffray, of Yarmouthport, Mass., came to Newport on Saturday last to accompany his wife and daughter home, who have been visiting Mrs. Stiles on Wellington avenue.

**Painful Periods**

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; If excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

**Weather Bulletin.**

Copyrighted, 1900, by W. T. Foster.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 15.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of storm wave to cross continent 24 to 27, warm wave to 29, cool wave 29 to 24 and 25 to 29.

The warm wave and the last cool wave mentioned above will constitute the principal storm wave of the month reaching over into October. It will affect the whole of North America and will bring in its train a hot wave, high winds, drought, followed by high winds from the opposite direction, rain, cold, snow, blizzard, frosts and a real touch of winter.

Of course the snow and frosts will not reach the southern part of the cotton belt but making allowance for latitude the above is a fair description of what may be expected.

This storm wave will cover a period of about ten days, beginning in the far northwest with rising temperature about 23 and ending in the New England states and eastern Canada about October 1 with very low temperatures for the time of year.

This disturbance has been calculated along five lines of latitude across the continent and the results show up very similar north, south, east and west indicating that it will be a general weather event over all of North America.

Although I have no weather records for China and eastern Siberia from which to calculate I am of opinion that our soldiers in the vicinity of Pekin and Tientsin will experience weather very similar to that which I have described for the North American continent.

While there is no such thing as an equinoctial storm this great disturbance will be what is commonly called such.

The disturbing influences of the equinoxes cover all of the months September and March and reach into October and April. Disturbing planetary influences determine the dates of the so called equinoctial storms and the moon and planets and sun's rotation on its axis occupy such relative positions as to bring the equinoctial disturbance this year during the last days of September and first days of October.

I have finished going over my calculations the second for 1901 and am now more confident than ever before that my forecasts will be correct.

Many expected the unusual relative positions of the solar system bodies would culminate this year in very great weather extremes but my recent calculations indicate that the climax will come within the twelve months beginning October 1, 1900.

Within the past few years interest in the weather and weather forecasts has increased immensely and before we get through with the 1901 weather, long range forecasts will be reckoned of much greater interest in the way of news than ever before.

The opportunity for the long range forecaster is at hand and I am glad to know that I am prepared for the event.

Crop weather of 1901 will greatly differ from recent years and on the North American continent disastrous crop failures will occur in some localities and big crops in others.

It might be said that this is not an unusual occurrence but for the coming year the extremes will be unusual.

**Real Estate Sales and Rentals.**

DeBlois Eldridge have rented for Mrs. Catherine R. Shedd, attorney, the cottage on the easterly side of Bellevue avenue, known as the Knight Cottage, to Mrs. H. J. Renwick, of New York, for the season of 1901.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mr. George Gordon King, attorney, King Block store, No. 214, on the Easterly side of Bellevue avenue, to Mrs. K. J. Collins for 1901.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for a term of years to Gustave Hamilton, the warerooms over No. 201 Thames street, having entrance from Cotten's court, the rooms being the same as those occupied by Mr. Hamilton for many years past.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for the Directors of the Coddington Savings Bank the house at northern corner of Elm street and Washington street, with 10,000 square feet of land, to Robert W. Curry.

A high mass of tempest was celebrated at St. Mary's Church Monday morning for the repose of the soul of King Humbert, of Italy, who was recently assassinated. The Italians turned out in large numbers. At the conclusion of the service a telegram was sent to King Victor Emanuele II, stating that the Italians of Newport had held a memorial service in commemoration of the death of King Humbert. The telegram was signed by Donato Russo, president of the Italian Brotherhood Benefit Society.

**Washington Matters.**

President McKinley's Letter of Acceptance—The West is for Republicanism—Ridiculous Democratic Claims—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1900.

President McKinley's letter of acceptance of the republican nomination for President is a masterly statement of what has been accomplished by the republican party under his administration. There is not a weak or halting sentence in the letter. It meets every issue of the campaign and demolished every argument that has been put forward by the Bryanites in opposition to any policy of the administration, including that of expansion which the Bryanites are trying so hard to persuade the country in the face of absolute knowledge to the contrary, to accept as imperialism. If that letter were the only state paper ever written by President McKinley, it would alone give him the right to a place in the front rank of America's greatest statesmen. If any intelligent American has any doubt of how he should vote, a careful perusal of that letter will convince him that there is only one way to vote to insure a continuance of our present prosperity, and that is for McKinley and Roosevelt.

The President and Mrs. McKinley have gone to Somerset, Pa., to attend the marriage of their niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, and, unless there is some unexpected change in the situation in China, which is now waiting on the action of the powers, they will go from Somerset to Canton for a short stay before returning to Washington. General Chaffee has been ordered to hold his troops in readiness to leave Pekin at any time.

Hon. G. E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, who has just returned from a trip to the Middle West said: "West of the Mississippi river, the drift is decidedly to the republicans. Democratic talk of carrying Minnesota is entitled to no weight. They will not come

within fifty thousand votes of it. The Dakotas are both republican and are considered safe. I have confidence that this drift our way, which is so apparent in all the West, will be found to be prevalent in Nebraska also, although that is a state in which populism is well seated. It is hard to be expected that Illinois will give as large a republican majority as it did four years ago. There is a likelihood that it will settle back towards the ordinary republican majority, but there is no reason to doubt that it will be ample for practical purposes.

Senator Daniel, of Va., is one of the few men who doesn't let his partisanship destroy his private judgment. Publicly he talks as confidently of Mr. Bryan's election as any of the rainbow chasers, but he is quoted as having said privately in Washington: "I can not see that Bryant has more than a fighting chance, but, of course, we are bound to make the most of that. The probabilities seem to me largely favorable to McKinley's election."

The democrats are making many ridiculous claims, none more so than their alleged expectation of carrying Minnesota. Capt. Henry A. Castle, Auditor for the Post Office Department, who has been active in every campaign in that state for the last thirty-four years, and who was connected with the republican state Central Committee, as Chairman or Secretary for more than ten years, has recently returned from a visit to the state. He said of political conditions there: "Minnesota is as likely to go for Bryan this year, as Vermont is, and to go a particle more so. It would be just as reasonable for the republicans to claim Texas as for the democrats to claim Minnesota. There is not the slightest indication of any land slide or political upheaval this year in Minnesota. The republicans have thorough precinct organization, and are advised every day at the central headquarters of all local movements. The reports up to last week, when I left there, were constantly more encouraging. The seven republican Congressmen from Minnesota have all been reelected, and each of them will be elected without any trouble. There can be no trouble about the state ticket or the legislature, which will re-elect Senator Knute Nelson, next winter. Minnesota has had but one democratic governor in forty years, and that is sufficient. It has never cast a single democratic electoral vote since the state was admitted to the Union, and it is not likely to commence that career of folly now."

A fraud order has been issued by the Post Office Department against L. D. Bass, and two alleged concerns conducted by him in Washington, the American Teacher's Agency and the American Civil Service College, one used to collect fees for securing school teacher's places, and the other for securing government positions.

Gen. Chaffee has made new admirers by his unselfishness in recommending that Col. A. S. Daggett be appointed to the vacant Brigadier Generalship in the regular army, caused by the retirement today of Gen. Joe Wheeler, for good judgment and gallantry in the Chinese campaign. It had been understood that this vacancy would be given to Gen. Chaffee, but his own recommendations may get it for Daggett, who may then be retired, which would give the President an opportunity to promote Chaffee also.

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In Providence, 14th Inst., Moses Eugene, son of Mr. M. Henderson and the late Albert E. Dillon, aged 22 years, 3 months and 10 days. In this city, 12th Inst., Frank J. Infant son of Patricks B. and Margaret Burke.

In this city, 9th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 10th Inst., Mrs. Smith, 11th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 12th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 13th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 14th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 15th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 16th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 17th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 18th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 19th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 20th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 21st Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 22nd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 23rd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 24th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 25th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 26th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 27th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 28th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 29th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 30th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 31st Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 32nd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 33rd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 34th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 35th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 36th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 37th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 38th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 39th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 40th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 41st Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 42nd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 43rd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 44th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 45th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 46th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 47th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 48th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 49th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 50th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 51st Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 52nd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 53rd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 54th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 55th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 56th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 57th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 58th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 59th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 60th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 61st Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 62nd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 63rd Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 64th Inst., Mr. Edward Smith, 65th Inst.,

## WRECK AND RUIN

Still In Evidence In Stricken  
City of Galveston.

Handicapped by Stopping of Electric  
Light and Street Car Plants.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—The following address has been sent by W. A. G. Jones, mayor of Galveston, to the people of the United States:

"It is my opinion, based on personal information that 369 people have lost their lives here. Approximately one-third of the residence people of the city has been swept away. There are several thousand people who are homeless and destitute. How many there is no way of indicating. Arrangements are now being made to have the women and children sent to Houston and other places, but the means of transportation are limited. Texans are still to be cared for here. We appeal to you for immediate aid."

The presence of the troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and the apprehension of a brief, but desperate, reign of anarchy, now no longer exists. The liquor saloons have at least temporarily gone out of business, and every strong-limbed man who has not his own humble abode to look after is being pressed into service, so that, first of all, the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed and the streets lighted.

The further the ruins are dug into the greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulk of debris that lies straight across the island contains many more bodies than have been accounted for.

Volunteer gangs continue their work of hurried burial of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston island at the many neighboring points where fatalities attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, before all the floating bodies have found nameless graves. Along the beach they are constantly being washed up. Whether these are those who were swept out into the gulf and drowned, or are simply the return ashore of some of those cast into the sea to guard against terrible pestilence, there is no means of knowing.

In various parts of the city the smell of decupped flesh is still apparent. Wherever such instances are found, the authorities are freely disinfesting.

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wrecks, mortar, slate, stone and glass that bustred them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable. Some of them are littered with debris. Others are so thickly covered with slime that walking on them is out of the question. As a general rule, substantial frame buildings withstand better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns and whole sides of houses, have been plumped down in streets or back yards squares away from where they originally stood.

Here and there business men have already put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main the commercial interests seem to be uncertain about following the lead of those who, apparently, show faith in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city. The appearance of the newspapers yesterday, after a suspension of several days, is having a good effect, and both The News and The Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then equal promptness in reconstruction.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the stopping of the electric light and street car plants. The city has been in absolute darkness for several nights, and only a few concerns who operate their own illuminating service are able to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The absence of street lights drives all who have no imperative business on the streets to their homes at nightfall, but the work of the patrol system is made more difficult thereby, and the opportunity for looting greater.

The great destruction of live stock has eliminated the carriages and carts as a means of transportation, and the need of the trolley promises to become a most pressing one when rebuilding begins.

Root Has an Extended Vacation.

New York, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Root is confined to his summer residence at Southampton, L. I., as the result of an operation for the removal of a carbuncle and will not be able to leave his room for 10 days or two weeks. The secretary had been troubled with a peculiar growth on the chest for some time but paid no attention to it until recently. He is not confined to his bed and appears in fine health.

## MCKINLEY A CERTAIN

Places Six in First, among the Issues and Says  
Questions of "Our or Ourselves."

Washington, Sept. 14.—William McKinley's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the presidency, which was made public yesterday evening, will be the political text-book of the Republicans in the present campaign.

During the month just past, the politicians and press have said that the financial and industrial interests of the United States would be much changed by the election of Mr. McKinley this year as compared with the one that has been selected in 1900.

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Volunteer gangs continue their work of hurried burial of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston island at the many neighboring points where fatalities attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, before all the floating bodies have found nameless graves. Along the beach they are constantly being washed up. Whether these are those who were swept out into the gulf and drowned, or are simply the return ashore of some of those cast into the sea to guard against terrible pestilence, there is no means of knowing.

In various parts of the city the smell of decupped flesh is still apparent. Wherever such instances are found, the authorities are freely disinfesting.

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wrecks, mortar, slate, stone and glass that bustred them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable. Some of them are littered with debris. Others are so thickly covered with slime that walking on them is out of the question. As a general rule, substantial frame buildings withstand better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns and whole sides of houses, have been plumped down in streets or back yards squares away from where they originally stood.

Here and there business men have already put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main the commercial interests seem to be uncertain about following the lead of those who, apparently, show faith in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city. The appearance of the newspapers yesterday, after a suspension of several days, is having a good effect, and both The News and The Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then equal promptness in reconstruction.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the stopping of the electric light and street car plants. The city has been in absolute darkness for several nights, and only a few concerns who operate their own illuminating service are able to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The absence of street lights drives all who have no imperative business on the streets to their homes at nightfall, but the work of the patrol system is made more difficult thereby, and the opportunity for looting greater.

The great destruction of live stock has eliminated the carriages and carts as a means of transportation, and the need of the trolley promises to become a most pressing one when rebuilding begins.

Root Has an Extended Vacation.

New York, Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Root is confined to his summer residence at Southampton, L. I., as the result of an operation for the removal of a carbuncle and will not be able to leave his room for 10 days or two weeks. The secretary had been troubled with a peculiar growth on the chest for some time but paid no attention to it until recently. He is not confined to his bed and appears in fine health.

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New York, Sept. 14.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's slop yacht, Bowdoin, was the winner in the 30-mile race against Minerva, Yankee and Virginia, by the margin of 3m. 25s., and gets the \$1000 cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton. The Minerva was second boat, the Virginia third and the Yankee fourth.

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## Selected Tale.

## The Detective Side of Life.

The queer things that happen never find their way into the newspapers. It is difficult to say why; perhaps it is because they are too queer. For instance, I doubt if you have ever heard of a strange incident that happened only a season or two ago in that select section of the fashionable world known as "society."

A lady of title, Lady Barnouth, requested me to call on her one morning, about the beginning of June, the London season being at its height.

"I want you help, Mr. Lowe," she began, and then stopped awkwardly. "Perhaps you are not aware that at several balls and dinner parties this season there have been jewels and ornaments stolen. It has, of course, caused a great deal of unpleasantness. In several cases, trinkets have even been actually taken from the wearers, without their knowing how it was done, or who did it?"

I had heard several wild tales of articles having been missed at fashionable gatherings, and there was much speculation as to who was the culprit. The articles were not, as a rule, of immense value, and they always disappeared singly, consequently no public notice had been directed to the matter. In one or two cases the police had been consulted, but it was impossible for them to help. There could be no doubt that the thief was a person who mixed in society as an equal, probably a woman who had allowed her love of jewelry to tempt her to dishonesty.

"I presume, then, that the—er—thief is a guest—a person in society?" I said laconically.

"I am afraid so. Two or three things were missed at a dance which I gave last week. Now I am giving another dance next Thursday, and I am, of course, most anxious it should not occur again, at any rate in my house. I thought I would engage your services for the evening, to see if you detect anything suspicious. Of course, you would be treated as a guest."

We made arrangements about terms, and it was agreed that I should be introduced as an American, by name Capt. Burke.

"I suppose, Lady Barnouth," I said carelessly, "you don't suspect anybody in particular?"

"Oh, no," she said, but I noticed what I thought was a look of anxiety on her face and made a hasty note of it.

"As I was leaving, Lady Barnouth said: 'Of course, Mr. Lowe, you quite understand, there must be no expense. If you make any discoveries, they must be treated as secrets. I can't have a scene of my kind. It must be hushed up.'"

I returned to the office impressed with two ideas. First, that my task was one of those delicate cases that require all your tact and yield very little credit; secondly, that Lady Barnouth knew more, or at any rate, guessed more than she cared to tell.

Thursday evening arrived, and I went to Merion house. Practically, my duty was to mingle with the guests, enjoy myself, and keep my eyes wide open. Nothing seemed to be more improbable than that there should be a thief among the brilliant throng that crowded the rooms. Everything was conducted in the most sumptuous and luxurious style, a Hungarian band discoursed the sweetest of dance music, and the guests were among the highest in the land.

For a long while nothing occurred of the smallest significance. But at about 2 o'clock in the morning, while I was sitting in a snug corner of the conservatory, where cigarette smoking was permitted, I noticed a couple take up a position in the opposite corner. They were both young, and evidently very much in love with one another. The girl was handsomely dressed and wore some valuable jewels. In particular I noticed a pair of diamond ear-drops, which had just come into fashion again. Without being a counsellor of precious stones, I understand them well enough to know that these were very valuable indeed, and likely to be worth several hundred pounds.

These two young people were sitting out during a dance, and they flirted all through a set of lancers, without any impatience at their length. Lady Barnouth replaced them with trembling fingers.

"Send some one to look after this girl; I'll stop with her till her husband comes. But you must go and find your husband. Make haste," I added, significantly, "or you will be too late."

My work was not quite over. When Lady Barnouth found her husband in his dressing room he was, as I feared, on the point of committing suicide. She saved him. A number of trinkets, some of great value, were found in his safe. There is, of course, only one explanation. On that one point Lord Barnouth was mad. There was no object in his stealing ladies' ornaments as he is a very wealthy man, and had not put them to any use.

There was not much difficulty in finding their respective owners. I returned them myself, asking each one as a matter of courtesy to make no inquiries as to how they fell into my possession. Tid-Bits.

## Sweet and Low.

A young man named Sweet engaged to marry a young woman named Lowe. A few Sundays previous to the wedding the happy couple attended church together, and as they walked along the aisle the choir began singing the song "Sweet and Low," entirely unconscious of the musical pun that was being perpetrated. "And all this happened in a city in Michigan."—Choir Journal.

## The Way to Success.

The Elderly Gentleman. The true secret of success is to find out what people want.

The Younger Man. And give it to them, eh?

"Naw, corner it."—Indianapolis Press.

## Flight of Time.

Old Med. Well, old man, how'd you sleep last night? Follow my advice about counting up?

New Med. Yes, indeed; counted up to 18,000.

Old Med. Bally! And then you fell asleep, eh?

New Med. Guess not; it was morning by that time, and I had to get up. Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now and all they expect to have.

Tom. How do you know but that you left it at the first place?

Jack. Because there's where I got it. Chicago News.

Learn to keep your ears open and your mouth closed.

## SOCIETY OF BOXERS.

## Originally It Was a Lawful and Patriotic Organization.

Former German Minister to Peking Writes About the Genesis of the Revolutionary Movement in the North of China.

Herz Moritz von Brandt, former German ambassador at the court of Peking, has just written a clear account of the Chinese Boxers.

"The word Boxers," he says, "is either an erroneous translation of the Chinese name of that society or is a pun upon that name. The Chinese name is Tachuan, which means the Society of Confederate Patriots. Chuan, however, also means fist. It is absurd for the Noves Vremya to assume that the men are called Boxers because they constantly practice athletic exercises similar to those of the German turn-vereins, but it is quite possible that Englishmen have given them the name Boxers because they spend much of their time at athletic exercises. The motto of the society is: 'Support the government; drive out the foreigners,' and therefore it cannot be charged with being hostile to the government. One can readily understand, however, how the attitude of foreigners is toward China, combined with a frequently published report which seemed to imply that the integrity of the empire was in danger, may have given birth to a wave of patriotism the result of which may be seen in the assaults on the two things which the Chinese regard as the most important factors of foreign influence—namely, church missions and railroads.

"It must not be forgotten that for many years the English Protestant

came to the curtains and pointed him out to me.

"Very well," said I. "Chafe Miss Dalton's hands and try to bring her round, but don't call for any help at present."

"Yes. Her vinaigrette has been dragged—not sufficiently to do her any harm, I saw it done."

"What shall I do? Fetch Lord Barnouth, will you? He must advise me."

"Which is Lord Barnouth?"

She came to the curtains and pointed him out to me.

"Very well," said I. "Chafe Miss Dalton's hands and try to bring her round, but don't call for any help at present."

"Do you know who it is?" she whispered.

"Lord Barnouth has fainted," said Lady Barnouth.

"One moment," I said; "there is no cause for alarm. Do you see what has happened? Her diamond ear-drops have disappeared."

"What shall I do? Fetch Lord Barnouth, will you? He must advise me."

"Miss Dalton has fainted."

"Oh, he murmured with relief.

"And her ear-drops have disappeared," I added. "For a moment I thought he was going to drop down. I put my arm through his, and led him toward the conservatory. He was trembling like a leaf.

When he got well into the shadow of the curtains I stopped. "Lord Barnouth," I said, quietly, "take my advice and give them up to me at once."

"What do you mean?" he said, huskily.

"Is anything wrong?"

"Miss Dalton has fainted."

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**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

**The Kind You Have Always Bought**

**Bears the Signature of**  
*Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

**In Use For Over Thirty Years**

**CASTORIA**

THE CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Idle, but Witty.

He was an idle Irish boy, but he had the Celtic wit. He had shipped on board of a man-of-war, where he annoyed the boatswain by his laziness.

Seeing him on the mizzen-top one morning gazing idly out to sea, the boatswain called out to him:

"Come down out of that, ye rascal! Come down out of that, and I'll give ye a dozen whacks wid me rope!"

"Pah, sur," replied the boy, "I wouldn't come if ye offered me two dozen!"—*Harper's Young People*.

Smart Alex.

A man being about to die summoned his four sons to his side and said: "My sons, I will leave to John one-third of my estate, to Alex one-fifth, to James one-half and to Thomas one-fourth, and thus you will all share equally."

John and James took paper and pencil and began figuring, but Alex took his hat and started out. "Where are you going?" the other three asked. "Do you not intend figuring out the problem?"

"Not much," said Alex. "I am going for a lawyer to break the will."

Moral—Sometimes the lawyer can relieve the heirs of much of the figuring.—*Baltimore American*.

Suspicious Circumstance.

"It looks kinder queer, M'lady," said the new millionaire to his wife after the guests had departed. "that the count wouldn't take off his coat at dinner, like the rest of us, don't it?" "Maybe he didn't have no shirt," suggested the lady. "I've seen fellers fixed up that way in the shows!"—*Indianapolis Journal*.

A Measure of Success.

Friend. Oh, by the way, I have been curious to know whether you were successful with that strange patient you were treating last winter.

Doctor. I was, partially. He has paid almost half of his bill.—*Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times*.

Why He Read It.

"Have you read Burns' latest book, 'Boiled Brains'?"

"Yes."

"I thought you didn't like Burns' style."

"I don't."

"What did you read his book for?" "Because I knew some blamed fool would be sure to ask me if I had read it!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

## INDEX WASHINGTON MINING STOCKS.

**BUNKER HILL - SULLIVAN**  
AT 15 CTS. PER SHARE  
IS A SURE WINNER.

Write today if you want to Make Money.

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### Just One Sample Ton of Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering, than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley and Pittston White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,  
Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf.  
Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading



### Women's Dep't.

No Red Cross in China.

One of the phases of the trouble in China, heretofore overlooked, but of great importance, is the fact that China is not a party to the Geneva Red Cross convention, by which the signatory powers bound themselves in time of war to respect the Red Cross, and to treat soldiers and others belonging to the armies of the enemy as non-combatants. China did not sign the original treaty made soon after the Crimean War, or a direct outgrowth of the English Franco-British War, nor did she join in the supplementary treaty of 1864. China is, in fact, the only one of the great powers of the world which has not joined in this convention which assures the safety of those engaged on either side on the battlefield.

This fact may deter the war department from permitting any of the women nurses who are being sent to the Far East from landing in China for duty there. This, however, will depend largely upon the view taken by our commander in China. There are nineteen female nurses on the transport *Grant* with General Chaffee. They were destined for the Philippines, but might be fanned in China if General Chaffee considers that they could be useful and not put into unnecessary peril. There are also five nurses on the *Sierra*, which sailed from San Francisco on the 17th. These also can be diverted for service in China if General Chaffee desires. Lieut. Anna Newcomb Magee, who is in charge of the corps of army nurses, says that there are 145 army nurses, practically all of whom either are in the Philippines, stationed at the hospitals of the various garrisons throughout the archipelago, or on their way there.

### College Settlement Extension.

The editor of Harper's Bazaar gives some practical suggestions this week in an article on "College Settlement Extension." She says:

"Have you ever thought that the college settlement idea may be carried out by every woman with her own home as a centre of operations? This idea is to uplift the ignorant and unfortunate ones of earth by promoting social intercourse between them and their superiors in wealth and culture. It is commonly effected by a group of courageous college women establishing their home in a poor district, and making this home a social centre of the neighbourhood, from which point radiate various educational, charitable and reform enterprises, also municipal power to improve sanitary conditions of the surroundings.

"But college women and a settlement in the slums are not indispensable to the success of this idea. It admits of simple application in the every day experience of every fortune-favored woman. Make your industrial relations in the world the basis of your social relations. Cultivate the acquaintance of the people who serve you in trade. Know the girls behind the counter in shops where you deal. Reach the families of men who deliver goods at your house. Get the confidence and sympathy of your seamstress, your laundress—even perhaps your cook. Put all these people by whose labor you live on your visiting list. Go to see them in their homes. Let them have the benefit there of the superior culture and refinement which you command by no merit of your own, but by an accident of circumstance or happy chance of heredity. Direct your social power to elevate their homes to the moral, intellectual, and artistic level of your own. Use your influence with the city fathers, if you find home unfit for human life and a discouragement to the soul of humanity. Invite these people to visit you, and make them feel the truth that you are better off than they only because they afford you the rich blessing of giving.

"These less favored ones possess the greatest grace of life which peculiarly belongs to him that has not this world's goods—the grace of receiving, without which the blessedness of giving is denied you. Make them understand this. Make them know that your happiness as well as theirs depends upon your mutual purpose to level up the inequalities of worldly circumstance. The people by the sweat of whose brow we live, are the near kin of our soul. Having their interests at heart in our every-day pursuits, we go behind the scenes where we batter and sell. If a sweat shop is there, we find it. We reach the slums, not in the course of sociological experiment, but in the natural trend of our business affairs, as we follow this, conscious always of the needs of humanity and the resources within ourselves. This is a practical reform and an easy one—to love the people who serve us."

### Assisting His Memory.

Bobby was spending the afternoon at his uncle's and for some moments had been gazing out of the window in a painfully thoughtful sort of way.

"What makes you so serious, Bobby?" asked his aunt.

"Why, ma told me that I must remember not to ask for anything at all, and I am trying to remember it!"—*Union Signal*.

### His Kick.

Prison Reformer (to convict)—Have you any complaint to make?

Convict—Well, I'd be better satisfied if I wasn't locked up.

### Comers and Goers.

Among the visitors at the Woman's Column office, this week, was a woman who will vote at the coming presidential election, Mrs. Charlotte Ives Kirby, of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Kirby, who was accompanied by her son, is a tall, handsome, white-haired lady, with nothing odd or unfeminine in her appearance, despite the fact that she has been a voter for many years. She gave us an interesting account of present conditions in Utah, and expressed her conviction that equal suffrage had been of great benefit.

Mrs. Kirby was born in Boston, under the shadow of the State House, but her parents moved West when she was only seven years old. She mentioned the interesting fact that she was the first woman in Utah to sign a petition for equal suffrage. She has also represented Utah several times at the National Suffrage Conventions in Washington. Mrs. Kirby is a sister-in-law of Hon. John W. Candler of Brooklyn, and has been spending the summer on Cape Cod.—A. S. H.

### A Woman Artist.

A large preserving and pickling house employs a woman artist to direct its art department. Not only marmalades and pickles, but relishes and sauces of all sorts, catupaw, soups, dressings, are prepared from the firm's own farm-raised vegetables and ingredients. This woman designs the labels and suggests the names for the new brands, which are lithographed right in the house. She gets up the catalogued pictures and announcement cards that are distributed to prepare the way for the firm's exhibits, and is responsible for the general ground plan of the exhibition stand and accompanying decoration, both for wall and booths that are being shown at the Paris Exposition. One of the most successful women trade artists draughts the symbols for a biscuit factory.

### WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

## Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER &amp; CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK.

Easy.

Ardent Suitor. I lay my fortune at your feet.

Fair Lady. Fortune! I didn't know you had money.

Ardent Suitor. I haven't much; but it takes very little to cover those tiny fees.

He got her.

A Champion.

Brown. That is a beautiful medal Smith has.

Jones. Yes; that's for beating the bicycle record.

Brown. What is his record?

Jones. Run over seventeen miles in a week.

What Hurt.

Deafist (kindly)—Now, does that hurt?

Patient—I don't mind you working on the tooth so much, but if you will just take your sleeve button out of my right eye I shall be obliged.

What Caused It.

Angry Wife. It seems to me we've been married a century. I can't ever remember when or where we first met.

Husband (emphatically). It was at a dinner party where there were thirteen at table.

Discontent.

Fuddy. Honestly, now, what kind of weather do you like best?

Duddy. That is a subject that has bothered me a great deal. On mature reflection I think the weather I like best is the weather we are not having at the present time.

That's All.

Daughter—Oh, papa, I've just got the most lovely yachting costume you ever saw.

Papa (busily)—I'm glad you like it.

Daughter—it's too sweet for anything. Now all I need is a yacht.

To Be Popular.

"And you have sworn never to marry again?"

"Ah, the romance of my life is finished!"

"But pardon me—every romance should have at least a second edition."

Grown Careful.

Young Wife (at a ball). You are improving wonderfully as a dancer. Don't you remember how you used to tear my dresses?

Young Husband. Y-e-s. I wasn't buying 'em then.

Rubber.

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," declared a notorious female scoundrel.

"That isn't your fault," quietly observed one of her auditors.

No Wonder.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a lawyer, "there were just thirty-six dogs. Please remember the fact—just three times as many as in the jury box, gentlemen." That lawyer did not win his case.

Quite Right.

Tom. Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her her age?

Dick. Yes.

Tom. What did she say?

Dick. She said it was none of my business.

Short Weight.

"When you get your groceries today," said the butcher to his wife, "don't go to that little grocer next door to my shop."

"Why not?" she demanded.

"Because he sent in yesterday and borrowed an old pair of my scales."

Her Selection.

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the president or vice-president of this society?"

"I want to be neither president nor vice-president," she answered. "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What's that?" "Treasure."

Likely.

Farmer (to medical man)—If you go out my way any time, doctor, I wish you'd stop and see my wife. I think she ain't feelin' well.

Doctor. What makes you think so?

Farmer—Well, this mornin', after she had milked the cows, an' fed the pigs, an' got breakfast for the men, an' washed the dishes, an' built a fire under the copper in the washhouse, an' done a few odd jobs about the house, she complained of feelin' tired like. I fain't thinks she needs a dose o' medicine.

It May be Push or it May be Pull.

Politician. My boy, the door to every successful business is labeled "Push." Thoughtful Youth. Isn't your business a successful one, sir?

Politician. Well, yes; I flatter myself that it is very successful. Why do you ask that?

Thoughtful Youth. Because, sir, I see your door is labeled "Push."—Detroit Free Press.

Corrected.

A rich but ignorant lady, who was rather ambitious in her conversational style in speaking of a friend said:

"He is a paragon of politeness."

"Excuse me," said a wag sitting next to her, "but do you not mean a paragon of tact?"

"Of course I do," immediately replied the lady; "how could I have made such a mistake?"

No one knows better than those who have seen Carter's Little Liver Pills that relief can be given when taken for dyspepsia, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

The statesman was the steat one when accosted of sin.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for such complaints as heartburn, flatulence, &c.

They are made of the best materials.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Small, Weak and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and free from pain.

All our arrows in thy bow made the servants of sin.

Exposure to sudden change produces cold in the head and scratch in the nose, indigestion, dyspepsia, &c. If these afflictions greatly distress them, and are continuing in their improper course of eating, the following simple and effective remedies will cure the evil.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

It is the standard of the best of life may yet die of starvation.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written and given. 2. Make all quotations written and give the source. 3. Write on one side of the paper only. 4. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, should be on blank stamped paper and accompanied by the name of the query and its number.

Direct all communications to E. M. THIERRY, care Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1900.

## NOTES.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ISLAND OF RIBBLE ISLAND.—March 7, 1639, Aquidneck occupied by William Coddington, John Clarke, and others. Mr. Coddington chosen Judge under the compact.

March 24, 1638, Deed of Aquidneck to settlers, by Indian Chiefs.

1639, Settlement of North end of Island, called Poosset, divided into towns, called Newport and Portsmouth.

1638, Benedict Arnold removed to Newport from Providence.

May 19, 1637, Benedict Arnold made President.

May 18, 1638, Benedict Arnold reelected.

May 22, 1638, Benedict Arnold President.

1638, Benedict Arnold Governor, William Bentinck Deputy Governor, under charter.

1638, Benedict Arnold conveyed Coaster's Harbor and Goat Islands to Newport.

June 9, 1638, Benedict Arnold died, aged 63 years.

1639, Sir Edmund Andros appointed Governor of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Rhode Island. His council were Francis Brinley, Chairman and Judge, Peleg Sanford, Richard Smith, John Jones, John Coggeshall, Caleb Carr, Simon Ray, Arthur Fenner, James Pendleton, Commissioners.

1639, Sir Edmund Andros made prisoner and sent to England.

1644, Thomas Angell, provost of Roger Williams, died at Providence.

1727, Benedict Arnold, Gent, died at Newport, July 4, 1727, aged 83 years. Son of Governor Benedict. His estate extended from Pelham to Mill street. He gave the lot on which the Congregational Church stood. His daughter married Edward Pelham.

1733, Daniel Abbott, Lieutenant-Governor.

1740, Rev. John Adams, formerly pastor of 2d Congregational Church, Newport, died at Cambridge, Mass., January 25, aged 35 years.

1741, Artillery Company of Newport chartered.

1746, Christopher Almy, Deputy and Assistant, died at Newport, July 13, aged 74 years.

1766, Oliver Arnold, Attorney General to 1770.

June 8, 1769, Astronomical. A Transit of Venus occurred. Also a large comet.

October 9, 1770, Oliver Arnold, Attorney General, died aged 31 years. He was a son of Israel Arnold, of Gloucester, born 1736, married 1764, Elizabeth Brown, of Saugerville, Mass. He died at South Kingstown, leaving son Alfred and two daughters.

1781, Admiral Arbuthnot observes the Coast, with a British fleet, during the stay of the French.

February 2, 1781, Rev. Henry Alline, a native of Newport, and founder of the sect of the New Light Congregationalists, died at North Hampton, N. H., aged 36 years.

September 14, 1789, Hon. Josiah Arnold, died at Newport, aged 83 years.

February 17, 1793, Hon. Jonathan Arnold, Delegate to old Continental Congress, from Rhode Island, died at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

April 17, 1781, Stephen Ayrault died at Newport, aged 55 years.

July, 1795, Pascal Allen, reported 17 years old, died at Hopkinton, R. I.

September 29, 1798, Welcome Arnold, Esq., Merchant, Providence, died. (Father of Richard and grandfather of Hon. Samuel G.)

September 29, 1798, Joseph Anthony died, of Philadelphia. Was a native of Newport.

1799, Fort Adams. This name was given to the fort on Brenton's Point, by the engineer, Major Fenwick.

To be continued.

## QUERIES.

1500. JAMES.—Information is desired regarding the parentage of our Sarah (or Sally) James, born, according to the family record, January 29, 1756 (possibly 1759), in Richmond, R. I. She married about 1789, Perry Miller, of Easton, Washington County, N. Y., whose birth place was Warren, R. I. Their children were: Deborah, Harry, Hill, Mary, David, Eliza, Sarah, Davis, and Nathan. Note the name Davis. William James, parentage unknown, married May 14, 1787, Elizabeth (Sabin) (Sabin). A brother, James James, is said to have had a son Davis. In a list of early settlers of Richmond, R. I., I find James James as the head of a family of sixteen members. Was there a Sally among them, and is this the James James "of Westerly" who married May 28, 1788, Lewannah (Hannah) Bentley? William and Elizabeth (Sabin) James had daughter Elizabeth, married 1788, William Telf, and daughter Ruthana, born 1789, married David Telf, brother of William, Hill Miller, of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., son of Perry and Sally (James) Miller, married second, Anna Telf, and third Melinda Telf, daughters of William and Elizabeth (James) Telf.

Sergt. Joseph and Elizabeth (Green) James had daughter Sarah, born October 25, 1776, but she died in 1838, unmarried. The only Sarah James on the Vital records (Arnold) of Richmond, R. I., is Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (probably Hannah) Cradock of Exeter, married July 3, 1788, to Thomas James of Richmond. She was born March 15, 1770. Was this the Lieutenant Thomas James of the 1st Company, Richmond, May 1770, Shuon Clarke, Jr., Captain? What became of this Sarah? Whose son was Joseph James, born 1795, married September 18, 1829, Elizabeth Reynolds (grandparents of Sergt. Joseph), said to have been a son of William James, of Newport? Vital

records give Joseph James of William and Susanna (Martin) February 21, 1697. Austin's Genealogical Dictionary has 1699. Perhaps they were two Josephs, one dying young. Any information regarding these James families will be welcome.—F. S. W.

1501. COLLINS.—Sustitute R. I. records give the following marriage: Thomas Collins, Jr., and Lydia Hopkins, January 31, 1752. Who was Thomas Collins, Sr., and what was the name of Thomas, Jr.'s, mother? A friendly record says that there were two wives, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, and Deborah are given as children of the first wife; Thomas, Jr., as son of the second. Was Thomas Collins, Sr., the Thomas born January 31, 1696 (or 7) to Thomas and Abigail (House), and did he marry October 2, 1719, Elizabeth Yeates? Thomas Jr. was undoubtedly a descendant of Lieutenant Elizur and Sarah (Wright) Collins. Proof of this descent is desired.—F. S. W.

1502. HOO.—Who was Mary Hoo, who married Thomas Melville, of Newport, R. I., 172. He was born 1697, died 1773. She was born 2-2 1703, died 3-20, 1778.—B. C. M.

1503. CAMPWRIGHT.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Mary Campwright, who married James Way, of Newport, R. I., 14-19-1732?—B. C. M.

1504. LEWIS.—William Lewis, of Westerly, R. I., married Abigail Middleton, said to have been a Seventh Day Baptist, and a resident of Stonington, Conn. Can any one give me her ancestry and his and the date of their marriage? They are said to have lived in Westerly, in 1760, and had a son William, born in 1761. This son married Elizabeth Noyes, daughter of William and Sybil (Whiting) Noyes. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Charles Whiting, and Elizabeth Bradford, a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, Mass. William Lewis, Jr., was on the vessel which captured the British ship "Hannah" in 1781. In 1777 there was a William Lewis in Westerly, R. I., serving as private in Captain Joseph Pendleton's Company, Militia. Can any one identify this William as either the father or son, William Lewis? Any information in regard to these Lewis families will be very welcome.—C. E. T.

1505. ADAMS, DAV.—WARREN, GAD.—Philemon Adams married a Sarah Day, would like to know where they lived, and anything about her ancestry. They had a daughter, Sally Adams, who married Colonel Tarbox, of Rhode Island, and they had a son Hiram Tarbox. The first John Tarbox of Lynn, Mass., was here in 1630. The fourth John settled in East Greenwich, R. I., and formed the branch of Col. Tarbox. Information is especially desired concerning Sarah Day, and her ancestry. Peter Adams married Priscilla Warren. She lived to be ninety-six years old. Was she a descendant of Richard Warren, signer of the Mayflower Compact? Peter's father, Richard Adams, married Mary Cady. I should like to know who were her ancestors? It is claimed that these Adams' are from the same branch as President John and John Quincy Adams. Philemon Adams was in the Revolutionary War. It is claimed that John who came over in the Fortune, 1634, was the first of the name here, and from him this family sprung. John came from England, his son James married Frances Vassal, and their son a Knapp, Alice Bradford, daughter of Major William Bradford, married a Rev. William Adams. Who was the Rev. William Adams? Any information concerning these questions gratefully received.—A. J. W.

1506. ELKINS.—Henry Elkins, of England, came to Boston in 1634, was slave to a master in May 6, 1635. His daughter Mary was born at Boston, and baptized April 3, 1638. Can any one give me the name of her husband, and the names and dates of birth of her children?—T. G.

1507. LEE.—Who were the ancestors of Abraham Lee, who married Esther Wallden, daughter of Major Richard? Her first husband was Henry Elkins of Hampton, son of Henry, of Boston. Abraham Lee was killed by the Indians, June 27, 1639, at the house of his wife's father. His wife was taken into captivity, but afterward restored.—T. G.

1508. SHILLABER.—The Shillaber family, though not of the earliest settlers of the Massachusetts colony, were among the most prominent and active business men in the early part of the seventeenth century. John Shillaber, with wife Bland, is supposed to have come to Salem, Mass., about the year 1650. Does any one know the maiden name and ancestry of the wife Bland? They had three children born in England, Bland, Walter, and John, and a son William, born in America, 1680. It is said that Devonshire was the early home of the Shillabers. John Shillaber and his son William were among the organizers of St. Peter's Church, Salem, Mass. John Shillaber died about the year 1751. Can any one tell me whether the children who were born in England came to America, and what became of them? The above information is taken from the "Founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony."—W. S.

1509. SCOTTO, SANDRAH.—The first of the family of Scotto (and as far as we know the only ones) to emigrate to America were a widow Thomasine and her two sons, the three being among the earliest settlers of Boston, Mass. The widow became a member of the First Church September 21, 1634, and her sons were members May 19, 1639. The older son, Thomas, born 1612, married Joan Sandford. Can any one give me her parentage? After her decease, Thomas Scotto married Sarah.—A. C.

ANSWERS.

1510. TALLMAN.—In the MERCURY of September 1, 1900, I find in the answer to query 253 the question "Who was the wife of Peter Tallman, of Portsmouth, R. I.?" I think that Peter Tallman married in 1655, Joan Briggs, who died in 1685. Their daughter born about 1665, married in 1685, Israel Shaw, of Portsmouth. Can any one tell her Christian name? Was Dr. Peter Tallman who lived in Guilford related to Peter Tallman of Portsmouth?—H. L. D.

1511. CARPENTER.—In the Carpenter genealogy, Solomon Carpenter, born December 23, 1677, married 1696, Elizabeth Telft, is given as son of Samuel and Sarah (Readaway) Carpenter, not

son of Abiah as stated in the query. The book gives no hint as to the parentage of Margaret, wife of Ephraim Smith, and mother of Renewed, who married Daniel Carpenter. Can E. T. S. give any information regarding Daniel Carpenter, Jr., son of Daniel and Renewed (Smith) born September 8, 1711, married Ruth, Cornhill? He is said to have died at Royal Grant, N. B. The genealogy gives him sixteen children.—F. S. W.

## Tiverton.

At the usual monthly meeting of Court of Probate and Town Council held Monday, a full board present, the business transactions were: In Court of Probate, Philip J. Gray appointed guardian of the persons and estates of Maurice W. Dorette and Elizabeth Cluse.

Charles L. Gilford final account as administrator on the estate of Dutha Macmoran allowed and ordered rendered.

Annual account of Patrick Judge, guardian of Patrick Judge, Jr., received and ordered recorded.

Permission given to C. Frank Sebury to sell household furniture of his wife Mary J. and Susan Manchester for a better investment.

Will of Margaret McDermott probated; appointment of Executor confirmed until October 1st.

Robert M. Wyatt appointed administrator on the estate of Lorenzo Burns. Notice ordered on the will of Eleazar Businet.

Isaac A. Manchester appointed guardian of Adelia S. Manchester. Sophia Gray appointed administrator on the estate of Albert Gray.

Notice ordered on the petition of the R. I. Trust Co. to sell real estate of its ward Marion E. Potter.

Inventory of the estate of Squire M. Chase allowed, etc.

Fancy D. Manchester appointed guardian of Charles A. Durfee.

Will of Mary Pendleton continued until next regular meeting.

In Town Council consideration of revoking the license of William Gadsby continued to next meeting.

Mr. Edgar L. Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is the guest of Follett Beebe, of Little Compton, kindly assisted the choir at the Four Corner Congregational church Sunday morning. Mr. Smith rendered two tenor solos. "These are They which came out of great Tribulation" from the Cantata "The Holy City" and "I tend your hearts and not your voices" from Elijah, in a most artistic and pleasing manner. His voice is of excellent quality and gave evidence of thorough cultivation. The Good Government Club held a meeting at Whitridge Hall on Saturday evening. Hon. George L. Church presided. The town council came up for discussion, and their administration was freely gone over. The speakers found much in their administration to praise, but their attitude in the matter of saloons came in for considerable criticism.

A weak place was discovered in the temporary trestle at the railway bridge. Monday a repair gang was set to work on it. Two immense hard pine beams were brought down on a flat car by engine 1036 and after the 10:21 a. m. train passed through to Newport they were laid in position just where the weakness was found, which will now greatly strengthen the structure.

The summer cottages are rapidly being deserted and in a week from now the Stone Bridge Village will assume its usual quiet condition.

Mrs. A. Frank Cottrell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. G. Sanford, of Newport.

NO. 1503.

REPORT.

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, September 1, 1900.

RESOURCES. DOLLARS.

Loans and Discounts \$210,455.05

Surplus and unexpended 100,000.00

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 5,482.50

Stocks, securities, etc. 110,614.35

Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 18,000.00

Due from improved reserve agents 64,425.51

Checks and other items 5,745.20

Exchanges for clearing-house 5,961.14

Notes of other National Banks 7,229.00

Franklin paper currency, checks andents 773.61

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK. DOLLARS.

Specie 37,402.70

Legal-tender notes 6,906.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury 15 per cent. of circulation 5,000.00

Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. of redemption fund 200.00

Total 500,827.27

LIABILITIES. DOLLARS.

Capital stock paid in 100,000.00

Surplus fund 60,000.00

Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 10,681.74

National Bank notes outstanding 115,724.95

U. S. Savings Bank 16,725.50

Dividends unpaid 245.00

Individual deposits subject to check 109,285.51

Demand certificates of deposit 551.75

Total 500,827.27

FALL TERM BEGINS MONDAY, Sept. 10, at 9 o'clock a. m. Examinations for admission will be held Monday, Sept. 10, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. and continuing until 12 o'clock noon. All persons desiring to apply for admission should go to the office of the Appellate Division